DR. ELSIE INGLIS

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

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Doctor Elsie Inglis.

We go to press this week under the shadow of a great grief. Doctor Elsie Inglis, who had just returned from Russia with the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals (N.U.W.S.S.), died on the evening of November 26th. It is one of those losses that cannot be measured in words, a loss not to Dr. Inglis's friends and colleagues alone, but to our country and to the women's movement.

Elsie Maud Inglis was the daughter of John Forbes Inglis, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner at Lucknow. She was born in India, and educated in Edinburgh and Paris. She took her M.B., C.M. degree in Edinburgh, and it was in Edinburgh that she worked nearly all her life, building up a fine practice and winning the love and respect of those for whom she laboured. Her devotion to her medical duties did not prevent her from throwing herself into the Suffrage movement with strong conviction and love; sacrificing her income and her time, and the pleasures and amenities of life with the readiness which was characteristic of her nature. She was a pillar of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, toiling indefatigably for the Scottish Federation, and taking a vigorous part at Councils and in all kinds of national work. Then when the war began she conceived the idea of founding the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and made them the war work of her Federation and part of the war work of the National Union. They were offered first to the British Government, which, unfortunately, refused the offer; they were, however, accepted with gratitude by the Governments of Belgium, France, and Serbia.

In 1915, Doctor Inglis went out herself to Serbia to cope with the typhus epidemic. She remained in Serbia during the German invasion, staying with her Serbian wounded till the last. She was taken prisoner by the Germans, handed over to the Austrians, and finally released. She returned to England, but only to prepare for fresh efforts. Again she pressed the War Office to accept the Women's Hospitals for service with the British troops in the East. They were once more refused. Then an opportunity offered for helping Serbia again, and Dr. Inglis, who had become deeply attached to the Serbian people in the time of their misfortunes, was eager to take it. She went out again in August, 1917, with the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals (Units which were part of the war work of the London Society for Women's Suffrage), to serve with the Serbian division of the Russian Army on the Russo-Roumanian Front. During the last few months the Units have been working in Southern Russia, and it was there that Doctor Inglis fell ill. She returned to England last week, remaining in command of her Unit till it were all safely landed, and died at a British port on Monday evening.

Those who have known Dr. Inglis since the war will think of her as the founder and moving spirit of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, whose good work is now known in all the Allied countries. Her Serbian friends (of whom she had many) will think of her as the devoted lover of Serbia, the country in whose service she died, and for whom we cannot doubt that she was glad to give her life; members of the N.U.W.S.S. will think of her first and foremost as a great Suffragist.

"Before the war," said Doctor Inglis, not very long ago, "I had only two thoughts—Suffrage and Surgery; and now I feel that I am working for Suffrage still." "When we come back, women will have votes," she said joyfully, as she left the wharf with her Units on her last enterprise. She was always a Suffragist, and her work for the Women's Hospitals was to her a part of her Suffrage work. She wanted women to take their full part and share in the service of their country and of the cause of freedom. Her services, and the services of the Hospitals she inspired, were offered first and foremost to her own country; then when the offer was not accepted by our Government, she worked for the Allied cause and, for the sufferers of the war, wherever the need was sorest. A Serbian officer once said to her: "Some of us are more grateful to you for coming here and showing what women can do, than even for the practical help." She used to repeat the words with pride. She is an inestimable loss to our cause, but she has died for freedom and for those who have suffered most bitterly in the war, and our sorrow is mingled with pride.

Notes and News.

The Labour Party's Election Plans.

The Annual Conference of the London Labour Party was held at Essex Hall, Strand, on Saturday last, when Mr. Henderson dealt with the new Franchise Bill and the steps the Labour party proposed to take to obtain a larger Parliamentary representation at the next general election. A scheme is to be submitted by the Executive of the Labour Party to the conference which will be held next January in Nottingham, and includes special provisions with regard to women members. They may be enrolled individually in the Labour Party in their constituency, and when the number of women members in a local Labour Party exceeds 500, it is proposed that they shall be entitled to send a woman delegate to the annual conference of the National Labour Party. They are to have four representatives on the National Executive, and it is further provided that in all cases in which the individually-enrolled members of a local Labour Party are entitled to more than one delegate to the national conference, the second delegate must be a woman.

An effort is also to be made to attract a new class of member. "Producers by brain" are in future to be eligible as well as "producers by hand," so that the Party will be open to anybody who works for his or her living, provided that he or she subscribes to the constitution and programme of the party. The Trade Unions, who have hitherto dominated the party conference, are now faced with the introduction among the individually-enrolled members of a new element whose influence is very difficult to calculate, but they still retain their "card vote," or system of voting by solid blocks, and ignoring the minority.

Disfranchisement of Conscientious Objectors.

On November 21st, the House of Commons decided, by 209 votes to 171, to disfranchise conscientious objectors. The Home Secretary, however, made it clear that at a later stage the Government would bring forward amendments securing the vote to conscientious objectors who have accepted non-combatant service, or done work of national importance. Some curious indications were given in the debate of the disposition to regard the vote as a reward, which is still so prevalent among some of our legislators. Lord Hugh Cecil, however, made a really fine plea to the House of Commons to respect freedom and the consciences of others as well as their own. He said :—

"Shall we retain for ourselves that self-respect which is essential in maintaining a great moral cause if we do not act up to our own principles for which we are fighting in the face of Europe, if we do not say to ourselves and in our own country, when people are acting conscientiously, that their conscience must not be punished and disabled for so obeying, because that is the allegiance we owe to the higher law we obey, and because so we must act as citizens of the true city, of the new Jerusalem which is the motive of us all?

"It is in the belief in that higher region of allegiance which imposes on us something more than the State can ask from us, and which gives us something that the State can never give, that we should vindicate the great cause we have in hand. . . .

"The amendment appears to enforce the law of the State as superior to the moral law, and I am certain that if we give countenance to that way of thinking, we run the danger of becoming, as I fear the Germans have some of them become, idolators of the State, so that it is indeed, the abomination that maketh desolate, a blood-stained idol, the Moloch of our time."

Further Work on the Representation of the People Bill.

On November 22nd, the proposal to apply the principle of the single transferable vote to constituencies returning three or more members was defeated by 202 votes to 126 : an adverse majority of 76. The principle of the transferable vote in single-member constituencies has, however, been accepted.

On November 27th, the House agreed that the grant of the proxy vote for soldiers and sailors should not be limited to the duration of this war.

An attempt to elaborate the provisions which prohibit expenditure by unauthorised persons on meetings and literature in support of candidates at an election, was defeated, but Mr. Hayes Fisher announced that the Government would in the House of Lords try to strengthen the clause which deals with these matters, "with a view to stopping the undesirable practice of outside propagandist bodies invading the constituency and interfering with the election."

Married Women and National Insurance.

The National Health Insurance Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on November 23rd. We publish on page 407 an article dealing with the clauses of the Bill that specially concern married women in industry, and a letter on the same subject on page 410.

An Education Bill Next Session.

A deputation representing all shades of opinion in the House of Commons was received on Monday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, with regard to the desirability of passing the Education Bill during the present Session. Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Labour Party, introduced the Deputation; Mr. Birrell spoke for the Liberals, Sir Philip Magnus for the Unionists, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for the I.L.P. Sir James Yoxall also expressed the views of teachers, Sir Charles Bathurst those of agriculturists, and Sir Swire Smith the interests of technical education. All the speakers maintained that the House of Commons as a whole was anxious that the measure should be passed as soon as possible. Both the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed their sympathy with the object of the deputation, and said that though no definite promise could be given, it was the firm intention of the Government to pass the Education Bill into law at the earliest possible moment permitted by the circumstances of the time. If the Second reading cannot be taken during the present Session it will be given precedence at the opening of next Session.

Welfare of the Blind.

In reply to a deputation from the National League of the Blind, Mr. Hayes Fisher stated last Monday that the War Cabinet had agreed to the setting up of a special department in the Local Government Board to deal with the welfare of the blind, and had sanctioned the expenditure required for immediate administrative purposes. Sanction had also been given to the proposal to set up an Advisory Committee whose first duty would be to advise the departments on the preparation of schemes for the consideration of the War Cabinet. He hoped it would be possible to settle the *personnel* of the Committee very shortly. Mr. Stephen Walsh (Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Board) had consented to act as chairman, and he proposed to appoint some blind representatives and some women.

Dr. Addison on Health.

A meeting of the Faculty of Insurance was held on November 24th, at the Central Hall, Westminster. Dr. Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction, addressed the meeting, and asked for its support in evolving a comprehensive national scheme of health administration. The need for such a scheme was plainly shown he said, by the million defective children in our schools, the quarter-million unnecessary child-deaths since the war, the four million mothers and children still living in slum districts. The question of Health Administration was not being neglected : it *was* being confused. Dr. Addison showed how six Government Departments must intervene before a soldier discharged with tuberculosis could have his case dealt with.

The most illuminating part of Dr. Addison's address came when he quoted from the reports of the Committee set up to consider the health of munition workers. In one case the reduction of women's working hours from sixty-six to forty-five per week resulted in the increase of output from 100 to 158; boys' labour of seventy-two hours, producing 100 output, when reduced to forty-five gave an output of 158; men whose hours were reduced from fifty-eight to fifty-one increased their output by 39 per cent. Since decrease in hours of labour means not decrease, but increase, in national product, Dr. Addison rightly holds that one of the first steps towards national health should be to shorten the cruelly long hours of work which are ruining the efficiency of our industrial worker.

New Offices for the N.U.W.S.S.

The N.U.W.S.S. Office is full of hope that it has found a new home. Arrangements are going forward and we hope to be able to announce the address next week.

The New Insurance Bill.

An Attack on Maternity Benefit?

Under the significant title of "National Health Insurance Bill," a presumably non-contentious measure of some forty-two pages (exclusive of Schedules) was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday.

I may as well be honest and make a confession. My mind finds it easier to grasp the astounding fact that Sirius is fifty billions of miles away from our Earth than to grasp the meaning of this National Health Insurance Bill. It is for this reason that I am attempting to stir the minds and imaginations of the readers of The Common Cause to grapple with the clauses of this Bill, and to invite them to see that what amendments are needed are proposed. But there should be no delay.

In the task they set themselves, they will find Sir Edwin Cornwall's illuminating explanation of the Bill of the greatest assistance (see Parliamentary Debates for November 23rd, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net). Precisely those clauses which cause me the greatest anxiety are the ones to be debated in Committee. I would especially refer readers to Mr. J. Locker-Lampson's criticisms on pp. 1,574 and 1,575.

Sir Edwin Cornwall was not exaggerating when, in the course of his graceful tribute to the labours of the Secretaries of Approved Societies during the past six years, he said, with regard to the books to be kept: "I have seen those registers, and it is enough to send anyone mad to have to fill them in and keep them going."

Two matters have impressed themselves clearly on my mind. The first is that the proper title of this Bill should be, "Bill to Lighten the Heavy Burdens of Secretaries to Approved Societies"; the other, that a large portion of the Bill touches the interests of the weakest and least protected portion of the race—the married women engaged in industry.

Every congratulation is due to the author of the Bill's provisions for the protection of the Approved Society officials. Probably owing to the fact that the amount allowed for administration expenses is ridiculously low, the lives of these officials have been hard, and their lots weary. But it must be remembered that officials are not altogether without power of self-protection, whereas many married women (who are often persons of practically no education) are at the mercy of red tape. The "right of appeal," for instance, demands time, energy, education, patience, and a passion for letter-writing: all these are powers and qualities which seldom distinguish the semi-illiterate mothers of families. I should like to find in the Bill very much greater enthusiasm for the rights of the insured married woman than is at present to be found, and I trust that amendments may be made in this direction during the Committee stage. Sub-section (2) of Clause 12 should be carefully debated.

I must confess that I view the provisions in the Bill concerning the married women in industry with hesitancy and doubt at the present moment—and partly for this reason: Where is the Woman Insurance Commissioner for England? It is months since Miss Mona Wilson (now engaged in Reconstruction) has been easily accessible in her office at the headquarters of the National Health Insurance Commissioners in Buckingham Gate. Meanwhile, this non-contentious Bill of forty-two-odd pages has been drafted (agreed on by many of the Approved Societies, *vide The Times* for November 23rd, 1917), printed, introduced into the House, and read a second time! What guarantee has the insured married woman that a woman of proper knowledge in an administrative capacity has been consulted on the provisions of the Bill which touch women only, and married women in particular? What woman of experience and knowledge was in charge of each clause as it was freshhewn from the minds of the able Approved Society officials (nearly all of whom are men) who regard married woman as an insurable impossibility? What woman will be consulted during the amendments which may be introduced by members of Parliament who do not yet number women among their constituents? When "The Principal Act" was under discussion in the Mother of Parliaments, one day, and one day only, was allotted for the consideration of the women's clauses. There was then, perhaps, excuse for refusing to waste the time of Parliament. To-day there is no such excuse. In those days, the framers of the Bill acknowledged themselves to be walking in darkness, so far as women were concerned. To-day, the files of the Commission must be teeming with facts which, marshalled with care, would throw light on many maternity matters. Or, if the office shelves are bare, the diaries of the Women Inspectors are full. And the Women Inspectors have been in personal touch for the past six years with the married women.

Remembering the recent controversy in the Press concerning the establishment of a Department of Public Health, and holding a brief for neither party to the quarrel, I desire to press for the immediate appointment of a Woman Insurance Commissioner for England, and the postponement of this Bill until she has had time to take evidence on its clauses from the women permanent officials. At a time like the present, when the health of every baby is a national question, it goes without saying that the maternity clauses require most careful consideration from the point of view of the coming baby rather than from the point of view of the Approved Society.

The clauses affecting married women are to be found on pp. 10, 22, 23, 24, 25 of the Bill. Clause 11, on p. 10, appears to me to be intended to neglect to provide for the married woman's first baby. Why, and why? Under this clause, persons entering into insurance after this Bill has become law, will receive maternity benefit after payment of forty-two, instead of as formerly twenty-six, weekly contributions.

Sub-sections (2) and (4) of Clause 22 constitute the attacks on the married women's interests which cause me the gravest misgivings. Are these an attempt to drive the married woman outside the area of insurance benefits altogether? I fear that they are, and I earnestly appeal to all women to get this matter faced fairly by any and all members of Parliament with whom they have any influence whilst the Bill is in Committee.

Clause 22, Sub-section (1), though pre-eminently good in intention, strikes me as lamentably shortsighted in practice. If I do not misread it, it provides a two-pound bribe, *out of money provided to safeguard the health of the people*, to induce a woman who marries to be moderately businesslike to the extent of informing the Secretary of her Approved Society of her marriage. And, "worse than that," the bribe is to be lavished only on those women who succumb to the temptation to be business-like *within one month of the marriage ceremony!* Can one prevent oneself from asking in all seriousness why money which has been voted and paid to safeguard the health of the community should be diverted into a marriage portion? Many years ago I found an article in a woman's penny weekly on "How to Provide a Trousseau for Two Pounds"; and on reading Clause 22 of the National Health Insurance Bill I meet this apparently irresponsible journalist behind the Parliamentary Draughtsman! Why should not the woman who remains unmarried be provided also with a bribe to induce her to remember to be business-like? Surely it goes without saying that any £2 handed over to a bride to-day will be squandered, and the result will be that when the first baby arrives (almost invariably within the first forty-two weeks of married life, before the expiration of which under this new Bill no maternity benefit will be forthcoming) the money which the State long ago decided should be provided as maternity benefit will have disappeared. I am fully prepared to designate this £2 Marriage Portion as a misapplication of funds and an injury to the eldest born. The married woman whose husband for some reason or another is not entitled to benefit, will get absolutely nothing in the way of maternity benefit when her first baby arrives. And it is suggested that this Bill should go through as a non-contentious measure at a period in our history when the generation yet unborn is its most precious asset. I feel bound to ask, has no Committee of Married Women Members of the Women's Co-operative Societies been consulted on these points? The reason for Sub-section (5) of Clause 14 should be lucidly explained in the House of Commons, for the information of women outside the House, but in the Home.

If, as is sometimes stated, the Approved Society Officials are agreed that the expenses of the married woman cannot properly be met under the finances of the Insurance Act, this is an argument in favour of placing the whole business of the Maternity Benefit on a wide basis for the future, instead of tinkering with it in such a manner in the present. The combined business of child-bearing and child-rearing is one for the fathers and mothers together and not for the mothers alone. Both sexes must contribute towards the cost of this most precious and most necessary duty. The maternity clauses of this Bill appear to me to be a veiled attack on the maternity benefit. If any attack is necessary, let it be open and above board and let us get immediately to the provision of endowment of motherhood.

Ruth Young.

THE SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN NEW YORK STATE.

With reference to the great Women's Suffrage victory in New York State (of which Mrs. Fawcett wrote in our issue of November 16th), Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Editorial Chairman of the Leslie Suffrage Bureau, writes as follows :—

"We regard it as the greatest victory for Women's Suffrage ever achieved, for this reason : that it is the result of a majority vote of 1,188,670 men, and those in all other countries have been the result of action by Parliament only. The number of women affected is larger than ever have been enfranchised at any one time. If your Bill goes through, you will far exceed this number.

"It is much the greatest gain ever made in the United States. New York dominates the country. The opponents have always said that we could not carry an *Eastern* State. We have carried the most thickly populated State in the Union, and by the vote of the second largest city in the world. What, perhaps, is the most important of all, we shall have forty-three members of Congress elected largely by women's ballots, and therefore under obligations to vote for the Federal Amendment.

"We launched our campaign for the Federal Amendment the day after election. It is going to be a big fight.

"You may be sure that it has been an exciting time here, and we have been almost overwhelmed with congratulations. We have received as high as 850 newspaper clippings a day. The support of the Press has been unparalleled. President Wilson was one of the prime factors in helping us to win. Our petition of 1,015,000 names of women over twenty-one years of age was another. Probably the greatest of all was the *war work* that has been done by the women of the State. We have not yet had time to make a thorough analysis. We are hoping that our victory here will have its effect on your Bill, as we believe New York has considerable influence in London. We know you are rejoicing with us, and now we are hoping that the next great victory for Woman Suffrage will be in your country."

We do, indeed, rejoice with the American Suffragists, and we hope that they will soon be rejoicing with us.

Text of the Suffrage Amendment.

The following is the text of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to Section 1 of Article 2 of the State Constitution, in relation to qualification of voters, won by a 94,000 majority in New York State on November 6th :—

"Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the election district in which he or she may offer his or her vote, shall be entitled to vote at such an election in the election district of which he or she shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided, however, that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years; and provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his or her vote by reason of his or her absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and the place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside."

In the unamended law the word "male" was used between "every" and "citizen" in the first line, and the words "or she" and "or her" are not used. The clause "provided, however, that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years," is also new in the amendment.

On the ballot used on election day the question was, "Shall the proposed Amendment to Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution conferring equal suffrage on women be approved?"

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The New York Electoral Commission has just finished taking the vote for the Municipal Elections from the men at the Front. The Commission has set up polling booths all over Europe, and on American ships in European waters. It has covered 10,000 miles in carrying out the election, and has excited great interest in all onlookers.

Sidelights on Irish Suffrage.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The Adult School members sat eagerly listening to the explanation of the Bill. They were, for the most part, elderly, with a sprinkling of younger women, shirt-makers, spinners, blousemakers, from the more poorly paid warerooms and mills. Questions came quick and eager. "Shall I have the vote, miss? My husband died only three months ago, and I'm just sharing a room with Mrs. McCarthy." There was no doubt about the real disappointment at the regretful answer "Not if you have the room furnished," and when to the further question "Why not?" no very satisfactory reply could be given. "What I want to know, miss, is about the schools, miss? My wee girl is running the street most days; there's no room for her in the school." Another told how a brother's child in Manchester had won a scholarship for two years at a Higher Grade School. "Aren't our children as quick as them across the water?" (Note this last term refers to Great Britain, not to America. Girls from Belfast constantly go to England or Scotland for work, and write home, or return, with stories of better conditions "across the water.")

The girls from the Committee of the Textile Trade Union turned over the leaflet with figures of infant mortality. "It's not the babies only that die. There's scarcely a girl that goes in as a half-timer that doesn't die before she's thirty-five." "Why can't the children have an hour for their dinner and go back, instead of staying there till three in the afternoon with just the piece in the hand? It would be cheaper for us, and you can't keep the food hot right till four in the afternoon." The girl who had been in Manchester chimed in again. "My brother's wee girl was looked after by a doctor in the school when she was getting sick, and he told them what was wrong with her. Why can't we have that here? There's Mary Ryan sent her wee boy to school, and him with the measles on him. How was she to know?"

So they went on, each with her own tale, while the speaker thought of the chilly Blue Book statistics, which bore out every word said.

Compulsory education does not exist in Ireland. The adoption of the Act is permissive, and the central authority cannot put it in force if the local body refuse to do so. Such compulsion may be done in England, but here we will have none of it! The same pernicious freedom exists with regard to the provisions for school feeding and dental clinics, of which there is only one in Belfast. As regards the actual state of education, compulsory education is in force in 92 out of the 130 urban districts and in 141 of the 252 rural districts. Moreover, even where compulsory attendance is enforced, only 75 attendances in each half-year are required, and the penalty for failure to comply with the Act is only 5s. An interval of two months must elapse before a prosecution can be repeated, during which time the 5s. can easily be earned by running the street. The position in Belfast is, unfortunately, even worse than the average. The deficiency in school accommodation is so great that were all the children there who could by any possibility be crowded in, more than 8,000 would remain outside. Managers continue to appeal for new buildings, the Education Commissioners ask for grants in aid from the Treasury, but nothing is done. Medical inspection is unknown.

The long school hours, from nine to three, are especially harmful in the country districts, where a walk of over two miles in all weathers is sufficiently common. Country conditions indeed require a special article. A friend in a County Sligo cottage tells me the wee things do not get home till nearly five, as they have to wait till the elder children are free, and so do not get out of school till four. Breakfast at seven, dinner at five, and the piece in the hand between; no wonder the children grow up delicate and ready to fall victims to the tuberculosis scourge. No provision is made for school heating or cleaning. My friends in the Adult School told me they have to pay a shilling a year towards this. In County Donegal the children bring a "sod of turf" (lump of peat) for the school fire. Books and school stationery have to be paid for by the children. No provision is made for school cleaning; often the underpaid teachers have to meet this expense.

The reason for all this is simple. There is no education rate in Ireland, and no popular control of the school system. The Commissioners of National Education provide funds for salaries of teachers, and in some cases make "grants in aid" for school buildings. These latter are built and maintained by religious bodies or voluntary subscriptions. The control is in the hands of "managers" appointed by the religious body

concerned. It will be seen at once how insufficient and unsatisfactory is the financial basis of such a system, and how urgently a scheme for adequate financial support of Irish education is needed. There are schools well equipped where heating and cleaning are provided by the managers. But payment of teachers is always a disgrace—there are 860 women principals and 175 men principals earning less than £70 a year, with a quite inadequate war bonus.

With regard to the half-timers, these little "doffers" enter the mill at the age of twelve. They attend school one day and work in the mill the next. The average daily attendance on the alternate days is 33 per cent. Few of these child-workers live over the age of thirty-five—a fact familiar enough to my friends in the Textile Trade Union. The system only exists in Ulster, except for one school in Cork. The Irish Education Act permits a child to be taken from school, at the age of eleven, if the parent can prove there is necessity for the child's assistance, either in the home or in agricultural work. Thus we find boys of twelve doing ploughing in Co. Monaghan at the present time.

Judge Neil told us the other day how an Inter-State law forbids the sale of goods made by child labour outside the State in which they are produced. Such a law in Ireland would perhaps reduce dividends, but might also bring down the death-rate from tuberculosis, which is twice that in Manchester.

"I've waited all my life for the vote," said another member of the Adult School. "Now I'll be able to do something."

DORA MELLONE.

Riah.

"Riah, what's wrong wi' yer? Yer look more downhearted this week than yer've looked since yer 'usband died. What's gone wrong wi' yer?"

"Everthin's wrong, Emma. Tommy ain't comin' on as 'e oughter; 'e's teethin' and wants a lot of lookin' after. I oughter stay at home and look after 'im. Then there's Jimmy; she's been bad lately. Mrs Jones is good 'earted, but it isn't the same as if they was her own. Then these wet nights it's such a trail to take Tommy 'ome after 'alf past six at night, and when we get 'ome there's the fire to light. I tell yer, Emma, everthin's wrong."

"Well, I should give up workin', Riah; it's not worth it; yer don't make a deal. 'Ere's boss comin. I'll see yer when we come out of shop; don't go without me."

Both women continued their work in silence, but Riah was thinking of Tommy and the rest, and her fingers worked slowly in consequence.

"I shan't make much this week," she said to herself, "but I must 'ave a good try." So with a worn, tense look on her face Riah made her great effort.

. . . . . .

Riah and Emma stood, side by side, in a long queue waiting for a tram-car to take them home.

"But I can't live on the bit the guardians give me," Riah was saying. "It's twelve month come Sunday I buried 'im, only six months before that I was so lighthearted because they refused him for the Army. I little thought as he'd be took from me so soon. I knew 'is 'eart was none of the strongest, but I thought it would last 'im many a long year. He was a good 'usband; I don't believe, Emma, as there's ever been a better 'usband than Jack was to me. We was 'appy right up to the last. It's bad enough to lose 'im, but it 'ud be easier to bear if I could stay at 'ome and look after the children. I know I don't get a deal, but we couldn't live without it, and food the price it is too."

"Well, I wish I could 'elp yer, Riah, but I can't. It's a shame I call it, that a woman should 'ave to leave her babby and work; it's right what them suffragettes was talking t' other night, they was sayin' that mothers ought to be paid by the Government; you should just 'ave heard 'em talk, Riah."

The queue moved on and the women poured into the car. "I'm not the only one in this car as is worrying about me babby, there's that woman yonder, her 'usband deserted her two years ago, he left her with six children and another comin': there's always someone worse off than yerself, Emma, if yer look round."

"That's where the pity of it comes in; there's such a lot of sufferin' that could be 'elped. Eh, you should 'ave 'eard that suffragette, Riah."

. . . . . .

Riah Martin had fetched baby Tommy and the rest from

THE COMMON CAUSE.

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Mrs. Jones, and was trudging home. Jinny, aged three, was pulling at her mother's skirt and whining pitifully, whilst John and Margaret, aged seven and five respectively, were trying to comfort her, when they were overtaken by Joseph Repton coming home from work.

"Good evenin', Mrs. Martin. 'Ello, Jinny; what's amiss wi' yer? Come and 'ave a ride on my shoulder, Jinny."

Joseph was a friend of Jack Martin's, and had been very kind to Riah and the children when Jack died, but of late Riah had avoided him, for she fancied he liked her too well.

"There's some good pictures at the Empire to-night, Mrs. Martin, will yer come, the children will be safe enough in bed, and yer can bring Tommy wi' yer?"

"No, thank you, Mr. Repton; I've enough to do to look after my children; I never leave them in the evenings."

They had got to Riah's door, and as Joseph bid them good-night, he said: "I'll call in to-night, Mrs. Martin, to see if yer've changed yer mind." With that he walked away before Riah had chance to reply.

"Well, he 'as a cheek!" said Riah, as she unlocked the door and ushered the tired throng into the fireless room. "Is Jinny cold then; never mind, we'll soon have a fire."

An hour later there was a bright fire and the children were eating their bread-and-dripping, whilst Riah fed Tommy.

"Aren't yer goin' to 'ave some, muther?" asked John.

"Yes, lad; I was thinkin' of summat else; I'm right 'ungry when I think about it. I wish I'd got some margarine, but I 'adn't time to stand fur it yesterday. Pass me the drippin', John."

. . . . . .

The meal was over and the children were all in bed when Riah heard a knock at the door.

It was Joseph Repton in holiday suit.

"Are yer comin' to the pictures, Riah?" He had never used her christian name before.

"No, I'm not, Mr. Repton. I've never been since Jack died, and I don't want to go again."

"Look 'ere, Riah; why don't yer give up this slavin? I'd give yer £3 a week reg'lar if only yer'd 'ave me."

"'Ow can yer talk so wrong, Joseph Repton, when yer've got a wife livin?"

"Don't talk of 'er, Riah; yer know very well she's been living with Tom Basford these last five years and she's nothin' to me. I'll save up for a divorce, Riah, if only yer'll 'ave me."

Riah's eyes fell to the ground, for one minute she hesitated, here was a way out of her troubles, £3 a week, she would soon get Tommy and Jinny strong on that, and then she remembered eight years ago when Jack brought her to this house, and how he had always loved and cared for her.

"It's no good, Joseph; it isn't as if yer was free, but even then I could never let anyone else fill Jack's place."

"I shan't give yer up, Riah; I shall come again, and maybe yer'd change yer mind. Good evenin'."

. . . . . .

A year had gone by, and things in Riah's home had gone steadily worse. Tommy was very ill and Riah had to stay from work to nurse him. The rest of the children were in bed, and Riah sat by the fire nursing Tommy when she heard a knock she knew.

"Come in," she called. Joseph stepped on to the hearth and looked down at the sleeping child.

"What's yer answer, Riah? Yer promised yer'd give it me to-night."

"I'll have yer, Joseph, fur the children's sake. They like yer, and I believe yer'll be good to them. I've tried to work for them, and now Tommy's ill, and we'll starve if I 'ave many weeks like this one; but I wish yer 'adn't tempted me." Riah's tears fell fast as she hugged Tommy and covered him with kisses.

"I'll get the divorce, Riah; don't take on so."

"It is not only that, Joseph. I vowed when Jack died I'd never 'ave anyone else. I fancy 'e's waitin for me somewhere, and 'e'll wait no longer if I 'ave you."

"Yer'll feel better when yer get some good food, Riah; 'ere's a pound to be goin' on with."

"Thank yer; yer've good-'earted, Joseph, and I'll try to do right by yer, but I'd not 'ave yer if it warn't fur the children."

After Joseph had gone, Riah stole upstairs to look at the children, their faces were pinched and pale. "Ah, well," she said; "Jack will know I did it fur the sake of 'is bairns, and I reckon he'll forgive me, and p'raps he'll wait for me after all."

Hilda W. Oldham.

Correspondence.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL.

Madam,—It has been announced that an agreement has been come to "behind the scenes" to facilitate the passage of the National Health Insurance Bill which has just passed its Second Reading.

Is it not time that legislation "behind the scenes" ceased and Parliament was given a chance of considering a measure on its merits? It is probable that not a dozen Members have so considered this particular Bill or have the faintest idea of its real bearings upon the public interest. No wonder Approved Societies are anxious to see its passage facilitated! It adds nearly two and a-half millions annually to their Benefit Funds, of which a million comes from the Exchequer.

But what of the insured persons, and especially the women, in whose name much of this money is asked? The Bill provides a Government Grant to meet the deficiencies said to be due to married women's sickness. This indicates that the ordinary methods of Health Insurance are entirely unsuitable to the conditions of married women's lives. The test of incapacity for work is inapplicable, for instance, to pregnancy sickness, which requires preventive measures at the earliest stages, to enable rest and food to be secured. This can only be done through the Public Health methods now being developed. A complete revision of the place of married women in Insurance is necessary. To tinker with financial difficulties without a calculation or any enquiry into administration is to destroy the opportunity for a real reform, and gives no security that the money provided will be applied as intended, *e.g.*, to meet pregnancy sickness.

But more than this. The Bill takes away money contributed for the benefit of women's health and gives it as a "Marriage Benefit" to be spent on what? Furnishing the house, or any of the little extras a woman would like at the time of her marriage? The whole force of public opinion is in the direction of making more adequate provision for the needs of maternity. Are we going to allow money available for this purpose, and hitherto largely so used, to be squandered on a "Marriage Benefit?"

Both this money and the £330,000 destined to relieve Societies' funds in respect of married women might be saved for preventive work, without any vital alteration in the rest of the Bill. Amendments should at once be tabled to transform the "Marriage Benefit" into a Maternity Benefit, and to strike out the clause relating to the Women's Equalisation Fund.

Parliament should insist that the Ministry of Reconstruction should at once present a report on the position of married women under the Insurance Act. Meanwhile the money released from the Sinking Fund should meet the deficiencies of all suitably-administered societies. At this time, when everyone's thoughts are turning towards reconstruction, why should we not face the questions of Insurance and Women's Health and solve them on bold lines?

Margaret Llewelyn Davies.

THE ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD.

Madam,—"J. C's" letter in regard to the above is a little puzzling. Does she mean—when she says she would not be responsible for the endowment of motherhood in the existing poorer classes—that because they do not manifest a high standard of environment for their offspring, that proves the undesirability of giving them a chance to create a proper environment? and the alternative suggested on the supposition that the poor have not that "power of decision made in the light of the pertinent financial, physical, and moral considerations . . . which is the foundation of responsible parentage," and that the mother should, therefore, be given the knowledge to exercise that power, makes one wonder what and how she is to learn whilst continuing to bear and rear children under the existing stress and strain of economic pressure.

M. Angell Lane.

AN APPEAL.

Madam,—Some time ago you were so good as to allow me to appeal for books for the South London Hospital for Women and it is mainly through the generosity of your readers that we possess a library which is the joy of the Hospital. May I now beg for fancy or useful articles, suitable for Christmas Gifts? I know our military hospitals have first claim, but many people keep by them a stock of presents which would be unsuitable for soldiers but which we would gratefully accept. We have cases, the result of work undertaken by women in connection with the war and these women ought to be remembered at Christmas by a grateful nation as well as the men who have been wounded at the front. Practically every married woman in our hospital is the wife of a soldier, who will deeply appreciate any pleasure given to her while he is away. Our hospital is staffed entirely by medical women who have all taken a prominent part in promoting our Common Cause. Gifts of turkeys, fruit, jam, cakes, crackers and flowers would also be most welcome, and everything should be sent to the Matron, South London Hospital for Women, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4.

Evelina Mitford.
(Member of the Board of Management).

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU.

Madam,—I am anxious to draw the attention of your readers to the advertisement appearing in another column of the Giant Jumble, White Elephant and Produce Sales to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on December 18th and 19th, in aid of the funds of the Women's Service Bureau, and to appeal to them to help us by sending to the Sales anything and everything they can possibly spare.

Your readers are well aware of the mission of the Bureau; they have read also in your columns of the urgent need of funds for its support and of the generous offer of £100 from one friend on condition of £500 more being raised within a month. They will realise, therefore, the immediate urgency of the circumstances in which the effort is being made.

P. Strachey.

A National Duty to British Womanhood.

TENS of thousands of British girls and women are now enlisting for Auxiliary Army Service in France and at Home. They are volunteering, many at great personal sacrifice, to help the country in a critical hour. They are leaving home, friends, all that they hold near and dear, all that means so much to a woman. Dauntless and high-spirited, they are ready to face hardship and danger for their country's sake.

There is no need for sentimental charity in dealing with the problems affecting women. But we have got to face the fact that if we are to win the war we must see to it that these women are properly looked after. The efficiency of the Army now largely depends upon the efficiency of the women soldiers, and the lives of our men in the trenches depend on the women in the Munition shops.

£100,000 wanted immediately.

The Government and employers are straining every nerve to overcome difficulties, but they have not sufficient time to remedy the conditions of the recreation hours. All that they have the time to insist upon is that the work shall be done, and the authorities—both Army and Munitions—have, by calling in the help of the **Y.W.C.A.**, shown their appreciation of the emergency and of the one organisation capable of meeting it.

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Feminism and the Future.

Everyone who has been taking note of public feeling about the position of women must have been struck with the extraordinary change that is still going on. The debate on the women's local government amendment last week gave evidence of it, and fresh evidence is forthcoming in the comments on the House of Commons' action in the Press and elsewhere. Even the absence of comment in certain quarters is significant. Only a little while ago there was a certain nervousness about any measure of enfranchisement for women, even among some of those who in their hearts thought it just. Now Parliament can add some millions of women to the local government register, not only with the heartfelt approval of those who have really looked into the matter, but also without creating any anxiety among those who have not. The attitude of confidence between men and women, the willingness and ability on the part of both to co-operate, which it has been one of the chief aims of the Constitutional Suffrage movement to create, is at last coming into being, and will, we believe, be a source of immeasurable fresh strength for the community and the race.

Like many good things, the co-operation between men and women is so natural, when it happens, and so obviously right, that we are apt to forget that it has not always happened. Also there is so much more of it than there was, that we may be tempted to forget how little there still is, compared with what there might be, and ought to be. Yet every Suffragist, when she or he considers the matter, must see that we are doing much better in this respect than fifty years ago, or ten years ago, or three years ago, or even than a year ago; and also, alas! that we are very far indeed away from the ideal.

There is still a great deal to be done. No Suffragist who thinks, will be inclined to deny it; but so much has come about by what looks like a kind of miracle during the war, that there may be a certain temptation just to let the miracle go on working, and to abandon the organised effort of feminism.

But those who yield to this temptation will, we believe, be misreading the lessons of the past, and the promise of the future. What seems to be a miracle was, in fact, the result of human thought and endeavour concentrated on a purpose, which had become a faith. It may have needed the calamity of a great war to make men realise how necessary the co-operation of women is to the State; but if it had not been for the women's movement towards freedom, the demand of the war would have come and found women not ready for it. The capacity of the rising generation of women for executive and administrative work, for organisation, and for the innumerable skilled occupations for which the community needs their services, would not have been what it is if an older generation of women had not thought hard, and toiled patiently to get opportunities of education for girls.

Nor could the vital forces of the nation have been sustained as they have been in the last three years, if there had not first been an organised endeavour to break down the barriers which excluded women from so many kinds of public work. It is equally true that the Suffrage Clauses of the Representation of the People Bill would not have gone through so triumphantly if the Suffrage Societies had not held their machinery together through the earlier years of the war.

All this applies also to the future. There was never a time when the temptation to "do the thing that's nearest," without thought for the ultimate values was so strong. But it is necessary for every true lover of her country, and of the cause of humanity, to take thought not *only* for the urgent needs of the present, but also for the future. Those who believe that the opening out of freedom and opportunities for women, and the gradual development of a right relationship between the sexes in every department of life, are reforms which will double the vital forces of the nation, and help forward the whole human race, will not be wasting their energies if they spend them in the wearisome labour of feminist organisation, labour which often appears so fruitless, but which has really done so much, and may do so much more, for the building up of good life here and in all the world.

The Economics of the State Endowment of Motherhood.—II.

The foregoing analysis of present conditions brings us to the second part of our question: granted that the present method by which the mothers of the nation are maintained during the performance of their maternal duties is bad, is there any other that can be put in its place, or must we tolerate it as a regrettable but unalterable fact of nature? It is here that advocates of the State Endowment of Motherhood come forward with a definite scheme. They propose nothing less than the direct payment of a share in the national income to mothers as such, in rough proportion to the magnitude of their service. It is a sweeping and logical solution—but, critics may ask, how in the name of common-sense is it to be done? On the face of it, this said national income never exists in the mass, in what might be called an undistributed state. It is produced hour by hour, and distributed piecemeal as it is produced, among those who actually produce it, and those who provide the essential land and capital for its production, such participants being, as we have seen, for the most part men. The obvious course, therefore, is to abandon any attempt to open up a new channel of distribution, and to be content with removing the requisite amount of wealth from the possession of these direct participants, after distribution has taken place on the old lines. It is the line of least resistance, and it lands us on familiar ground; for the process by which wealth is removed from the hands of direct participants in the national income is called taxation, and the approved agent for its removal is the State.

The question of whose share of wealth shall bear the greatest burden, opens, of course, the age-long problem of taxation. Many adherents of motherhood endowment may find themselves hankering after the ideally economical and reasonable tax which, by touching only the larger shares, would remove wealth from the hands of persons who are in a position to use it for the satisfaction of remote and trivial luxuries, in order to transfer it to persons who would be more likely to devote it to urgent and necessary requirements. On the other hand, their more opportunist colleagues may hesitate to involve the cause of motherhood in a wider controversy by attacking a scheme of distribution which appears at present to meet with the satisfaction of those whose shares are large, and the acquiescence of those whose shares are small. If the advocates of the State Endowment of Motherhood are wise and cautious persons, they will in all probability be content to take up a neutral attitude with regard to the raising of this money. They will, of course, have their preferences as between a supertax on unearned income, a seizure of capital wealth, an import duty on corn, or an *ad hoc* tax at the source on incomes from property and labour, which might have the psychological advantage of looking like insurance. But the vital demand which unites them is that a certain amount of wealth has somehow got to be removed from the hands of direct participants in the national income, and transferred to a section of the community which is precluded from direct participation by maternal duties; and in the course of its transition this wealth has got to be re-sorted by some enlightened authority—presumably the State—in such a way that it shall correspond more closely to the needs of that section than it does when it merely filters through to them in the form of an indefinite proportion of some individual man's wages, salary, rent, profits, or interest.

There is, however, an obscure and vital problem which advocates of the State Endowment of Motherhood will have to face. So far, we have regarded the proposal as merely involving the transfer of wealth from one set of consumers to another—an alteration in the distribution of an unaltered quantity. But will the quantity remain unaltered, or, rather, will it remain unaltered in proportion to population?

Let us assume, in the first place, for our argument's sake, that the assumption by the State of economic responsibility for as many children as its members care to bring into the world, is really going to bring about a more rapid increase in the population, and then let us ask ourselves whether this should be reckoned as an advantage or a disadvantage. It is not an unusual belief among persons who regard a rapid increase of population as economically undesirable, that the resources of the country are not unlimited, and that in all probability the United Kingdom could not support a more rapid increase of population without a general permanent diminution of material well-being all round. Sometimes they go further than this, and suggest that we should be better off individually as it is, if there were fewer of us. In face of such an assumption, it is only possible to reply that it may be so, but that nobody can prove it. The pages of history are strewn with the records of economic experts who have prophesied most dogmatically that the material resources of the country would not, and could not, support a further increase of population without a bitter depreciation of the life standard. And yet in actual practice, when the dreaded increase has come, and has far exceeded the wildest anticipations of such prophets, it has always happened that the increase of material wealth has more than kept pace with it. But even supposing that this shadowy limit has been reached, or will be reached in the near future, is it not possible that the economic disadvantages of an increased population may be outweighed by the non-economic advantages thereof? Certainly, some such view appears to be widely held at the present time among the ruling spirits of Berlin, and in view of recent Press campaigns it may be said that what Berlin thinks to-day London will think to-morrow.

But to the majority of critics this population question represents a problem of quality rather than a problem of quantity. It is not an increase of population in general that they are afraid of, but an increase of population among the lowest classes of the community, among the inferior physical, mental, and moral stocks. And behind their apprehension lies the assumption that among those classes of persons to whom the State Endowment of Motherhood would bring the greatest increase in material well-being, inadequate resources actually do act, under present conditions, as a check upon early marriages and large families. But do they? A hundred years ago such a question would have been answered by any reputable economist with an immediate and unqualified negative. In reply to further enquiries, it would have been explained that by an inviolable law of nature, population tends perpetually to outrun the means of subsistence, and is only prevented from so doing by the continual pressure of economic need. This pressure may exert itself in the form of self-restraint, or in the form of famine, war, and pestilence; but when once it is removed, as it would be removed by the State maintenance of unlimited families, the independent artisan will become as prolific as the Speenhamland pauper, population will bound upwards like a released spring, and in the end a largely increased community will find itself dependent upon a less than proportionately increased food supply. Undoubtedly, a hundred years ago, the State Endowment of Motherhood would have received short shrift at the hands of economic experts.

Meanwhile, an intervening century has brought with it a certain amount of practical experience; and as a result of that experience we no longer dare to speak on this matter with the assurance which Ricardo assumed when he wrote of "the encouragement which high wages give to the increase of population." In fact, some persons go so far as to assert that the most indiscriminate production of children is to be found in the lowest stages of economic degradation, and that, so far from acting as a stimulus to population, an improvement in material conditions acts in practice as a positive deterrent. It is therefore quite reasonable to argue that such material improvement in the condition of the least fortunate classes of the community as may be expected to result from the State Endowment of Motherhood, is just as likely to check population as to stimulate it. No doubt opponents will meet this suggestion with the assertion that the material improvement which results from the increased efficiency or bargaining power of a wage earner, is a very different thing from the material improvement which automatically falls into the lap of the recipient in the form of a State subsidy. In reply, we may point out that a State subsidy which carries with it a new measure of economic independence and personal dignity for the mother, may carry with it, at the same time, quite unexpected results as regards the population question, since the mother is the one member of the family who is best acquainted with the non-economic disadvantages of child-bearing (which no amount of State endowment will ever wholly remove), and will therefore tend to be least responsive to a purely economic stimulus.

In concluding the foregoing remarks on the subject of population, the writer must disclaim the pretence of having proved anything. They are intended merely to challenge critics upon two points. In the first place, they must not

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expect to be taken on trust when they assume unquestioningly that the State Endowment of Motherhood will act as an incentive to the production of very large families by very poor people. In the second place, if they raise the question of its effect upon population in general, and condemn it either as a stimulus or a deterrent, they must be prepared to say exactly why they regard an increase or a decrease of population as undesirable.

Mary Stocks.

Professional Women and Motherhood.

In the new world after the war a good many families of the middle class will find themselves with reduced incomes; and among these there will obviously be a great number of women who, during the war, have, for one reason or another, taken up some kind of paid work. How many of these will want to go back to the pre-war position of "the woman at home"? And how many, even if they would prefer it, can afford to lose their salaries? Most of all, perhaps, for married women this problem will be a pressing one, for there will be thousands of families in which, unless the woman can make some contribution to the joint income, there must be real privation not only for the husband and wife, but for the children.

But the woman who has young children will probably find it difficult to undertake regular work—whether paid or unpaid—unless it can be done under certain conditions. She must be able to spend at least part of the day at home; she must be able to arrange at intervals for more or less prolonged absences from her work, and she must be certain that her family is well-cared-for in her absence.

Now in what kinds of professional work is it possible to secure these conditions? In some professions it is clear that they already exist. The journalist, the private teacher, the doctor, the dentist, the lecturer: all these, whether men or women, spend part of the working day at home, and there is nothing in the nature of their work which cannot be reconciled with the fact of having children. Most other professions are carried on, more or less, in offices; and the establishment after the war of a reasonable office day—say, 10.30 to 5.30—is desirable for everybody, and is by no means the exclusive dream of the married woman worker. The only kinds of professional work which by their essential conditions seem impracticable for the woman who has children, are travelling posts of various kinds—inspectorships or agencies—for which one must be free to leave home at short notice and to be away perhaps for several days at a time. But this sort of work is not chosen, after all, by men who have homes and families, and may most appropriately be left to the unmarried of both sexes.

Again, the possibility of giving up, or at least of changing one's occupation for six months or a year at a time, depends for everybody upon the position which has already been secured. Those who are very low down, and those who are very high up, in most professions cannot do it: neither the articled clerk nor the Solicitor-General can conveniently arrange for six months' absence. But in the intermediate stages an interval of this kind is, or might easily become, possible for everybody, both men and women; and when once the intermediate stage has been reached, the general benefit which would be gained from a long break is obvious. And if this interval is occupied, for the woman doctor or the woman teacher, in having a child of her own, there would be a special advantage. The number of married women teachers is too few, and those who teach only "other women's" children are too many; but now that we are ceasing to look upon marriage as a profession, and all other work for women as a mere stop-gap, we may perhaps exchange the theory that work is bad for married women for the view that marriage is good for women workers. It may even occur to the Education Committee which required its women teachers to resign their posts if they married, that it has thereby very much reduced the value of its teaching staff.

But although, apart from artificial regulations, marriage need not mean giving up one's work, it does mean interrupting it; and it is clear that a certain position and a certain amount of experience must have been gained before a doctor or a teacher can afford to be away from her work for long. For this reason it is important that women should begin their professional training and practice earlier than they now do. If special training could be completed at twenty-two or twenty-three, instead of beginning then, the break which marriage involves need have no professional ill-effects. It may be added here that most kinds of professional work, unlike industrial work (unless, indeed, the conditions involve great physical fatigue), can be continued during pregnancy without any risk. Mental activity at such times is very desirable, and to most people—perhaps because their normal amount of physical activity is reduced—comes very easily: the belief that women are more than ordinarily stupid during pregnancy is no doubt a cherished survival from a man-made world.

All this, it will probably appear, overlooks two very important points: the economic question, and the fact that motherhood for most women really is the chief calling and not just an episode in some quite different career. If, as I have suggested, many married women in the future will be working because they cannot afford not to, how then can they afford both to lose, say, a year's salary and to increase the number of their family? The only complete answer to this is, of course, that motherhood, in the middle class as in all other classes, should be endowed. But even without this, it is clear that the family in which husband and wife both contribute to the income will be better prepared for new responsibilities than the family which depends on the husband alone.

As to the second question—whether motherhood is indeed a calling or only an episode—this is evidently a point which in each case can only be decided on its merits. An economic system which forces the mothers of young children to undertake work outside their homes is as bad as a social or a statutory law which forbids them to do so. Only the woman herself can decide whether the care of her children really is her vocation.

But for most mothers and most children, it is bad to be either always together or always apart; and this recalls the third necessary condition of the married woman's work—that she must be able to leave her family in the care of some responsible and efficient person. Whether she is a professional or a voluntary worker—whether she is away from home only during regular office hours, or attends committees and other functions at all times, and for unspecified hours—it is equally important that the people with whom she leaves her children should be of the right sort. It is all the more remarkable that, although we admit that the care of children requires high qualifications of a special kind, we do not always offer our nurses the high wages and the special conditions which they ought to demand.

There is another point about married women's work. In the family where the woman does not give up her profession, but continues to add to the joint income, there is a sort of partnership between husband and wife which is not possible when the man "gives" the woman everything. But this partnership in the business affairs of life can only be a complete success if there is a corresponding partnership in domestic affairs. The domestic interests, and what must, perhaps, be called the maternal aptitudes, of men are probably as much a matter of individual character as they are with women. But custom and training have denied them to practically all men of the middle class. When they marry, their wives continue to keep them out of all practical share in these things much more rigidly than men have ever kept women out of business or politics. Wives are coming into their own in professional and political life, and they must at last recognise the husband's place in the home. Some men, indeed, have already claimed it; already on the nurse's night out they hurry home to bath the baby; when a child is ill they take their share of bad nights; and occasionally one of their number may be seen, a proud and lonely figure, pushing a pram. This is the real test. Only the fully emancipated husband will go out with the pram—alone.

But when the sex barrier, which keeps men out of the nursery, has really disappeared, it is possible that children will find themselves more than compensated, in the end, for the daily absence of their professional mothers.

E. B.

A RALLY OF WOMEN CLERKS.

To call attention to the need for organisation among women clerks, and to raise a fund for propaganda work, the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries have arranged a Rally and Christmas Fair, which will take place next Saturday at the Central Hall, Westminster. The proceedings will be opened by the Public Trustee, Mr. C. J. Stewart, and Lady Mary Stewart, at 2.30.

All women clerical workers, whether members of the Association or not, are cordially invited. There will be a sale of all kinds of goods, musical and dramatic entertainments, and competitions.

In view of the difficult problems that are sure to arise after the war, it is very urgent that the position of women clerks should be carefully thought out, and the Association is anxious to rouse the whole body of women clerical workers to the importance of joining together to consider the principles which shall decide their employment in the future.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS VIOLET EUSTACE.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS EDITH STOPFORD.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless 'phone, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

The Officers of the National Union have heard with profound regret of the death of Doctor Elsie Inglis whose magnificent work as a Suffragist, and as the originator of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, will never be forgotten by her colleagues in the N.U.W.S.S.

Doctor Inglis died on November 26th. She had just returned to this country with the London Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which had been serving with the Serbian division of the Russian Army. We are glad to know that all the other members of these Units have returned safely, Dr. Inglis having remained in command of her Unit and taken every possible care for their well-being till the very last. We feel that the Union has suffered an irreparable loss.

Political Work.

The leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, has asked the N.U.W.S.S. to convey to the Union his acknowledgments for the numerous letters, resolutions, and telegrams which he received on the subject of the amendment to the Representation of the People Bill to extend the Local Government vote to married women.

The promptitude and zeal with which the Societies of the Union responded to the changes in the political situation, and their untiring efforts to focus and give expression to the widespread support for that amendment, have been a fresh evidence of the immense vitality of the N.U.W.S.S.

The 1917 Franchise Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	586	4	3
Miss M. R. Manfield		10	0
Miss M. Bridson	1	0	0
Mrs. Webster...		10	0
Miss Margaret Scriven		1	0
Mrs. Jane M. Aukland	1	1	0
Lady Emily Wyndham Quin ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Hart		1	6
Mrs. Hugh R. Rathbone... ...	2	0	0
Miss Annie J. Pertz		5	0
Lady Gibb	2	2	0
Mrs. M. E. Lomas		2	0
Miss Louisa Puller	25	0	0
Miss C. M. Jebb		5	0
Miss E. M. Lancaster	5	5	0
Miss M. W. Pitt-Lewis		5	0
Miss Margeret Temperley ...	1	0	0
Gloucester W.S.S.	1	0	0
Camberley W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss Annie Burden		1	0
Miss Elizabeth Sturge	2	2	0
Anonymous	50	0	0
Miss E. M. Hildyard		5	0
Miss E. Maybury		2	6
Mrs. Henry Fawcett	10	0	0
Miss Joan Sterling...	1	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Haller	1	1	0
Miss A. Bateson	2	2	0
Mrs. George Musgrave	1	1	0
Miss Emily Lever	1	1	0
Mrs. Rogers	1	0	0
The Misses Hertz	3	0	0
Mrs. E. Slater		10	0
Miss L. Mitchell	1	0	0
Miss M. A. Sainsbury		2	6
Miss C. Cochrane	2	0	0
Miss Florence Heath		2	6
Miss Heron	1	0	0
Miss Laura Epps	1	0	0
Women's Tax Resistance League		12	6
Miss Violet Eustace	2	0	0
Mrs. Barber		5	0
Mrs. C. E. Coates	1	0	0
Miss Dorothy Martin		5	0
Miss P. Strachey	1	0	0
Woodford Green Br. B.W.T.A.		10	0
Miss Frances Blackett		2	0
Mrs. J. Spring Rice	1	0	0
Mrs. Dalglish...		5	0
Miss F. E. Goodey		5	0
Mrs. Beeton	1	1	0
Mrs. George Simpson	1	1	0
Miss M. Edith Jones	1	0	0
Miss Emily D. Gibb		10	0
Miss J. L. Young		10	0
Miss A. C. Thompson		10	6
Miss M. S. Lloyd		5	0
Miss F. G. Marshall		5	0
Miss V. Anderson		4	0
The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves	1	1	0
Miss Emily Cooke		2	6
Lady Vyvyan...		10	0
Mrs. Wilson	1	1	0
The Misses E. G. and M. S. Harris	1	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Pollock...	1	1	0
The Misses Stirling		5	0
Mrs. H. T. Gillett	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher ...	2	2	0
Mrs. T. R. Hughes...	1	1	0
Mrs. Herbert Terry	1	0	0
Weston-super-Mare W.S.S. ...	1	0	0
Crewkerne Branch S. Somerset W.S.S....	5	0	0
Mrs. Boitel-Gill		5	0
Mrs. Rayner		10	0
Miss E. Silk		2	6
Miss A. E. Dumbleton		10	0
Frodsham Branch B.W.T.A. ...		10	3
Mrs. Cu'.tt Sayers...	1	0	0
The Misses Robinson	3	0	0
Dr. Dora E. A. Bunting	2	2	0
Miss Ethel M. Naish	1	0	0
Miss Beath		10	0
Miss Susan Gatliff	1	0	0
Miss Colbech...		5	0
Miss E. J. Sloane	3	3	0
Lady Scott Moncrieff	1	0	0
Miss Fanny Graham		5	0
Mrs. Aneurin Williams	2	0	0
Miss Edith Giles	1	0	0
Mrs. Snow		2	6
Mrs. Edward Davis	2	2	0
Miss M. C. Fyffe		10	0
Miss E. S. Cook	1	1	0
Miss H. I. Bryson...		5	0
Miss M. Z. Holliott	2	0	0
Lady Schäfer...	1	1	0
Mrs. Archibald Little	5	0	0
	£767	1	0

Omitted by error from last week's list: Miss F. de G. Merrifield, £3.

Postal Orders should be crossed and filled in N.U.W.S.S. Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and always registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Please address letters containing money to the Secretary or to Mrs. Auerbach, or Miss Sterling, by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

We hope to give next week the address of the new offices of the N.U.W.S.S. and THE COMMON CAUSE.

The London Society for Women's Suffrage

N.U.W.S.S.

Urgently Appeals for Help on behalf of the

WOMEN'S SERVICE BUREAU

Over 40,000 women have been personally interviewed and each one individually helped by information, advice and encouragement, by training or by loans to give her best work to the nation.

The Bureau is raising wages and improving conditions for women workers of every kind. It is teaching to many thousands of new and ignorant wage earners the vital necessity of demanding a living wage, the value of co-operation, and the importance of training and of efficient work.

The Bureau makes no charge to the women it helps.

FUNDS ARE SORELY NEEDED

£100 HAS BEEN PROMISED to the BUREAU

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Donations should be sent to :—

The Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES,
Women's Service,
London Society for Women's Suffrage,
58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: BRIXTON 1852.

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Instructions by Post or Telephone command Immediate attention.

TESTIMONIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Candidates Standing for Election to the Executive Committee of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

MEMBERS OF THE OUT-GOING COMMITTEE.

THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.—Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S. President Travellers' Aid Society. Special qualifications: Untiring zeal in the cause of Women's Suffrage, with special opportunities of promoting it.

THE HON. MRS. SPENCER GRAVES.—Past President of Paddington Women's Local Government Association. On Board and House Committee of South London Hospital for Women. President Radcliffe and Whitefield Society for Women's Suffrage; Chairman Whitechapel C.O.S. Pensions Committee; South Paddington L.S.W.S. Committee. No political organisation. Devoted worker for L.S.W.S.

MRS. BERTRAM.—Ten years member of Marylebone Workhouse Girls' Aid Committee; over ten years Organiser for L.S.W.S. Devoted worker for Suffrage.

THE COUNTESS BRASSEY.—Treasurer National Food Fund. Vice-President East Grinstead Division British Red Cross. Started depôt of the War Library at Alexandria. Librarian 2nd London General Hospital.

MISS CLOUGH.—Vice-Principal Newnham College, Cambridge; member of N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee; Acting Hon. Secretary to L.S.W.S. from August, 1916, to Easter, 1917; member of Executive Committee of Cambridge N.U.W.S.S. Society; President of New Forest N.U. Society.

MISS EDITH DIMOCK.—Seven years Assistant Secretary M.A.B.Y.S.; Secretary of Travellers' Aid Society at its formation; sometime Hon. Sec. to N.U.W.S.S., and for many years member of its Executive Committee. Many years member of L.S.W.S. Executive Committee. No party organisation.

THE LADY EMMOTT.—Late P.L.G. Oldham Executive Committee Victoria League and N.U.W.W. President London Branch N.U.W.W. Vice-President Women's Industrial Council; Vice-President and Executive Committee Women's Local Government Society; Executive Committee Metropolitan and Westminster War Savings Committees. Worked at National Service under Mrs. Tennant.

MRS. FLINDERS PETRIE.—Organiser and Hon. Secretary for "British School of Archæology in Egypt," and Hon. Secretary London Units Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MRS. L. B. FRANKLIN.—Chairman S. Paddington L.S.W.S. Committee, Deputy President North Paddington Women's Liberal Association; member of Committee of Daneswood Sanatorium for Consumption, Medical Aid Society for Necessitous Gentlewomen, Goudhurst Nursing Association.

MRS. EDMUND GARRETT.—Member of N.U.W.S.S. Executive Committee; member L.S.W.S. Executive Committee. Editor, COMMON CAUSE.

MRS. KINNELL.—Director of Santa Gertrudis Co., London and Mexico, Vice-Chairman St. George's (Hanover Square) Local Committee L.S.W.S. and active worker and member of Committees for London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals, Hostels for Indigent Gentlewomen, Women Workers, etc. Chairman of Royal Free Hospital Extension Appeal for Infant Welfare and Maternity Work.

MISS LOWNDES.—Organised Decorations and Banners for most important N.U. Demonstrations. Founder of "The Englishwoman" and member of Editorial Committee. Organiser of the L.S.W.S. classes for oxy-acetylene welding and elementary engineering and glass-blowing. Manager of "Englishwoman" Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts.

MISS I. B. O'MALLEY.—Educated Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Member of Oxford Women's Suffrage Society 1906—1908. Has worked for L.S.W.S. since 1910. Executive Committee L.S.W.S. 1911—1913 and 1914—1917. Hon. Sec. Hampstead Branch 1915—1917. Executive Committee N.U.W.S.S. 1911—1913 and since 1915. Hon Sec. to Literature Committee 1911—1913. Has been Acting Editor of THE COMMON CAUSE since last June. Other Societies: Executive Committee London Branch of the N.U.W.W.; Member of Church League for Women's Suffrage; Workers' Educational Association, and Women's Trade Union League.

MISS PALLISER.—Formerly Secretary for L.S.W.S., Secretary of N.S.W.S.S. at its foundation. Chairman Executive Committee of London Units of Scottish Women's Hospitals. No political association.

MISS ROSAMOND SMITH.—Executive Committee N.U.W.W. Hon. Sec. London Branch. Hon. Treasurer Westminster Women's Local Government Association. Westminster War Savings Committee; Scottish Women's Hospitals, London Units; Women's Industrial Council, Publications Committee; Association for Moral and Social Hygiene Rota Committee; St. George's, Hanover Square, L.S.W.S. Committee. Member of Executive Committee L.S.W.S. since 1910. Farm Labourer summer 1916 and 1917.

MRS. SNELL.—Secretary Church Army Preventive Rescue Homes 1907—1912. Assistant Secretary L.S.W.S. 1912—1916. Sub-editor of the Englishwoman's Year Book.

MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE.—For many years an active member of L.S.W.S. Keenly interested in various forms of social work and in education; Manager of Fulham Group of L.C.C. Special Schools; Chairman and ex-Hon. Sec. Care Committee, Ackmar Road School for Deaf Children. No party organisation. Has worked for Women's Service Bureau.

MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY.—Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., elected June, 1915, and February, 1916. Temporary Hon. Sec. L.S.W.S. May to August, 1916. Newnham College. Toured U.S.A. with Rev. Anna Shaw, 1908 and 1910. At one time Hon. Sec. to Cambridge University W.S.S. and Treasurer to Younger Suffragists.

MISS HELEN WARD.—L.L.A. S. Andrews University; four years Bursar S. Michaels, Bognor; eight years School lecturer in History, and Literature, etc.; seven years Treasurer Margaret Clarke Rest Fund; sometime Apprenticeship Committee, Brighton; Executive Committee Women's International League; private member Union of Democratic Control; member Volunteer Motor Mobilisation Corps (for wounded soldiers); Chairman Beaconsfield N.U.W.S.S. Society. N.U. delegate to N.E.W.W. Council. Executive Committee Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Units). No party.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

MISS COSSE.—Newnham; L.S.W.S. Executive Committee from May, 1914, to December, 1916.

MRS. JACOBSEN.—Mayor of Lambeth's Ladies Committee. Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary Mayor's Fund for Relief of Belgians in Belgium; Brixton and Herne Hill Crèche; Executive Committee Brixton Women's Liberal Association. Past President Brixton Liberal Women's Guild.

MISS BERTHA NEWCOMBE.—Has worked for Women's Suffrage since 1908; Member of the L.S.W.S. Executive Committee 1909, 1911 and 1912. Hon. Sec. Midhurst N.U.W.S.S.; Member of Executive Committee Scottish Women's Hospitals (London Units).

"COMMON CAUSE" HUT IN FRANCE.

The response to our first appeal was so good that a COMMON CAUSE Hut for the W.A.A.C. has already been built and equipped in France. We now want to raise enough to name a second Hut, as the need is great.

We gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	55	19	10
Mrs. Pidduck	1	1	0
Miss Greening	1	1	0
Natal Donations collected by Mrs. Arthur Mallerson—Second List:—			
Mrs. Vyvian		2	6
Mrs. Geo. Smith		2	6
Mrs. Meller...		2	6
Miss L. Meller		2	6
Miss E. Meller		2	6
Mrs. E. Thomas		2	6
Miss Anne Godley		2	6
Miss Mabel Godley		2	6
Miss Nina Betty Heape ...		2	6
Mrs. Pope Ellis		5	0
Miss Ellen Ndhlovo		1	6
Miss J. Robinson		10	0
Miss E. Bowring	5	0	0
Miss C. Lloyd	1	0	0
Mrs. P. M. Stevenson	1	0	0
Pangbourne W.S.S., per Miss L. C. Jones further instalment		17	0
	£67	17	10

Further donations should be sent to The Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to November 8th, 1917...	250,908	12	3
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Mrs. Guest...	1	1	0
R. C. Lorimer, Esq. (for Serbian Refugees)	10	0	0
*Hull W.S.S., per Miss Hyde, Hon. Sec.	2	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (77th con.)	2	0	0
*Per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Local Hon. Sec. S.W.H., Greenock: 16th instal. from Waste Paper and Waste Material Scheme..	50	0	0
*West Midland Fed., per Mrs. Dymond, Hon. Treas. W.S.S., to continue two "Hereford" beds (American Unit) for further 6 months. Result of Flag Day held in Hereford and subs. from members of the Society...	50	0	0
*A Weekly Collection, made by Masters and Boys of Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Rector	4	6	6
*Employees Messrs. Chambers, Scott & Co. Ltd., per John Robertson, Esq. Treas. ...	2	0	0
*Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas. (October donations): *Workmen, Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Sons Ltd. (£4 14s. 10d.); *Workmen, Foremen, and Officials, Messrs. McColl & Pollok Ltd. (£4); *Collected at 4, Belford Road: Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (5s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Lazenby (1s.), A Friend (1s.), Household Economies (6s.)—(£2 5s. 6d.); *Per Mrs. Mundella: Mrs. Eyres (5s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), Miss Farquhar (2s. 6d.), S. H. C. (2s. 6d.), Miss M. Panton (2s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Johnson (10s.), Nurse Hinch (2s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), Mrs. W. J. Oliver (1s.), Form IV. Bede Collegiate School (3s.)—(£1 13s.); Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (three months) (£1), S. G. (4s.)	13	17	4
Parish of Stutton War Charities Com., per Rev. P. G. Hendry, Hon. Sec.	2	0	0
*Pupils of Canaan Park College, per Miss J. Dick, Principal, to continue "Canaan Park College" beds (two) ...	50	0	0
*Collected by Miss Lucy Soutar and Miss Frances Jean Simpson, for upkeep of "January Bairns Birthday" bed, Royaumont: "P. H." (£2 2s.), Mrs. Shields (£2), The Misses McLean (£2), Mrs. Chas. Gibb (£1), Mrs. E. Marjorie Bayne (£1), M. T. Balfour (£1), Miss S. J. Ogilvie (£1), Mrs. Dickson (£1), Mrs. P. R. Bryce (£1), Miss A. H. Begbie (£1), Mrs. Landale (10s.), Miss Robertson (10s.), Jean, a January Bairn (10s.), Miss M. Aitken (10s.), Mrs. D. M. Greig (10s.), Miss C. Rolls (10s.), Miss Robertson (10s.), Miss E. G. Kinnear (5s.), Miss Lorimer (5s.), Miss Janie Balfour (5s.), Miss Easter A. Bennett (5s.), Miss H. F. M. Graham (5s.), A Well-wisher (5s.), Frances Jean Simpson (5s.), Miss Molly Thomson (5s.), Mrs. Wyllie Clarke (5s.), Mrs. Nisbett (5s.), Miss Capple (5s.), M. M. T. (5s.), Mrs. Skinner (5s.), Mrs. Houston (5s.), Jan. Bairn, Glasgow (4s.), From Dunblane (3s. 6d.), Murdoch, Christina, and Letty McLellan (3s.), Dr. Mildred Cathells (3s.), Miss J. E. Dickson (2s. 6d.), Miss A. Ogilvie Ramsay (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Hope (2s. 6d.), Miss Jessie Kelman (2s. 6d.), Mstr. Donald Fraser (2s. 6d.), Miss Robina M. Smith (2s. 6d.), From a Widow whose only son fell in Mesopotamia, Mrs. McDonald (2s. 6d.), Miss H. G. McLeod (2s. 6d.), Miss Lucy A. Wiesen (2s. 6d.), Miss Lizzie McKay (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Agnes Wilson (2s. 6d.), Miss J. F. Brown (2s.), Mrs. G. Dingwall (2s.), Miss Bella McRae (2s.), Miss Harper (2s.), A January Bairn, Fife (2s.), Miss Cathie Murray (2s.) Betty Baron (2s.), "E. A. W." (2s.), Miss Gray (1s.)	23	0	0
John Tod, Esq.	10	0	
Per A. O. Laidlaw, Esq.: Thankoffering (£5), H. S. Laidlaw (7s. 6d.), C. K. Laidlaw (5s.)...	5	12	6
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Result of appeal to the farmers in the Mart in Richmond	13	10	6
*Robert Kerr, Esq.	50	0	0
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Additional to Richmond Meeting (10s.), Per M. J. Basnett, for Maternity Ward, Ajaccio (2s.) ...		12	6
*Miss Williamson, to complete six months' maintenance of "October" bed, Royaumont	5	0	0
*Worcester W.S.S., per Miss Lily Williams, Hon. Treas., to continue "Worcester" bed, Corsica, for six months: Collection and proceeds of Tea			

(Continued on page 418.)

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

58 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

(National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies)

ANNUAL MEETING

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Friday, December 14th, 1917, at 4.30 p.m.

List of persons proposed for election to the Executive Committee. Only 18 of these can be voted for.

President: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR has been proposed by Lady Strachey for re-election as President, and seconded by Miss Palliser. No other candidate standing for election, the Lady Frances Balfour is duly elected as President.

Treasurer: THE HON. MRS. SPENCER GRAVES has been proposed by Mrs. Squire Sprigge for re-election as Treasurer, and seconded by Oliver Strachey, Esq. No other candidate standing for election the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves is duly elected as Treasurer.

Special and adjourned Executive Meetings Attendances at Committee 8 Meetings held.	Regular Executive Meetings Attendances at Committee 11 Meetings held.	NAME OF CANDIDATE.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
7	10	MRS. BERTRAM	MRS. RENDEL	MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE
2	5	THE COUNTESS BRASSEY...	Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES	MISS HELEN WARD
6	5	MISS CLOUGH	MRS. O. STRACHEY	MISS A. LINDSELL
4	8	MISS E. DIMOCK	MISS R. SMITH	MISS O'MALLEY
Co-opted	Aug., 1917.	THE LADY EMMOTT ...	MISS PALLISER	MISS R. SMITH
6	7	MRS. L. B. FRANKLIN ...	Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES	MISS LOWDNES
1	2	MRS. EDMUND GARRETT ...	MISS LOWNDES	MISS O'MALLEY
7	8	MRS. KINNELL	MISS PALLISER	MRS. SNELL
2	4	MISS LOWNDES	LADY STRACHEY	MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE
8	11	MISS O'MALLEY	MRS. O. STRACHEY	MRS. PARK
4	7	MISS PALLISER	MISS LOWNDES	MRS. O. STRACHEY
6	7	MRS. FLINDERS PETRIE ...	MRS. FINCH	MISS M. CURWEN
7	10	MISS ROSAMOND SMITH ...	MISS O'MALLEY	MISS LOWNDES
Co-opted	May, 1917.	MRS. SNELL	Hon. Mrs. SPENCER GRAVES	MISS GOSSE
5	8	MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE ...	MISS R. SMITH	MRS. ALYS RUSSELL
6	6	MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY ...	MISS E. RENDEL	MISS M. COLSON
5	7	MISS HELEN WARD	MRS. SQUIRE SPRIGGE ...	MISS O'MALLEY

The above are Members of the out-going Committee.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	PROPOSER.	SECONDER.
MISS T. GOSSE	17, Hanover Terrace, N.W. ...	MISS CLOUGH	MISS WARD
MRS. JACOBSEN	3, Stradella Road, Herne Hill ...	MRS. PHILLIPS JONES ...	MRS. G. N. JOHNSON
Miss BERTHA NEWCOMBE	The Manor House, Elsted, Hants.	MISS D. WILLIS	LADY STRACHEY

BALLOT ROOM OPEN 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

I.—To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statement.

II.—Resolutions: To be proposed on behalf of the Executive Committee.

1. That the L.S.W.S. recommends to the N.U.W.S.S. that while adhering to its present object, the N.U.W.S.S. should direct its work towards obtaining for women political, social, and economic equality with men.

2. That in order to carry out this work, the L.S. recommends the setting up of Women's Bureaux where possible throughout the country, which, acting in co-operation with existing women's societies and women citizens' associations, should collect and distribute information on all subjects of interest to women voters, watch in every locality the economic conditions as they affect women, the practical working of the laws and the administration of justice, should press for the inclusion of women in public and executive bodies, and by help and advice should assist individual women to secure the full enjoyment of their rights, opportunities, and liberties.

3. That as regards the constitution and machinery of the N.U.W.S.S., the L.S. recommends that the present constitution be retained, and that the Council, composed of representatives from the constituent societies, shall continue to be the governing body of the Union. They hold that the Council should from time to time decide what definite work from the wide field of the equality of men and women, the Union as a whole should undertake. Further, that individual societies of the Union should have power to take up locally any work falling within those limits on which the Council has not yet taken a decision, provided that they notify the Executive Committee of the N.U. They hold that the Executive Committee should have power to postpone such action till it shall have been pronounced upon by a Council, if in their opinion it is either (*a*) not included in the objects of the Union; or (*b*) harmful to those other objects of the Union adopted by the Council as the programme. They hold that it is desirable that the spirit in which these decisions are made by the Executive Committee should be wide rather than restrictive.

III.—Resolution.—Proposed, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, seconded by Mrs. Kinnell:—

That as soon as convenient after the Council Meeting of the N.U.W.S.S., at which the general lines of the Union's work after the passing of the Reform Bill are decided upon, a Special General Meeting of the London Society for Women's Suffrage shall be called to lay down the lines of the Society's own future work, with special reference to the share to be taken in it by the Branches.

The Executive Committee hope to have the pleasure of welcoming Members, at 3.30 p.m., to meet Mrs. Henry Fawcett.

WOMEN ON THE LAND.

The Food Production Department require women of some education for tractor work. They should be above the average in health and strength, and, preferably, have a knowledge of either farm or motor work. A short training will be given free, and also outfit and travelling expenses. When efficient they will be paid 30s. a week and a bonus, out of which they will have to pay for their own billet. Applications should be made to the Food Production Department, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Up to last week the Women's Land Army numbered over 6,600 volunteers, but from almost every part of the country it is reported that the demand for women for farm labour is greater than the supply, especially for women really skilled in milking and the care of horses.

There has been a large demand for Group Leaders to organise gangs for potato lifting and root pulling, which work should continue well into December. It has been decided during the winter months to employ Group Leaders to assist in the supervision of members of the Land Army as well as in the organisation of local labour.

SORTERS PROTEST AGAINST LACK OF PROMOTION.

At a crowded protest meeting, held at the Irish Club, on November 21st, by the Association of Civil Service Sorting Assistants, much indignation was expressed at the lack of promotion for sorting assistants, and the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

"This meeting of Civil Service Sorting Assistants draws the attention of the Postmaster-General to the recent action taken by the Treasury in promoting all Card Tellers on the National Health Insurance to Writing Assistants after two years' service. It urges the Postmaster-General to consider the advisability of offering similar promotions to the class of Sorting Assistants, and protests against the lack of consideration given to its repeated efforts to obtain promotion to a higher grade for its members. It is felt more and more unjustifiable to let one class of Post Office servants constantly witness the promotion of other grades while their own is kept, except in comparatively few cases, in a water-tight compartment."

Women Workers' Series—No. 7.

Happy Little Chap!

"HE'S the dearest, jolliest little man! I wish you could see the way he laughs at me when I have my cup of Rowntree's Cocoa. A fat little laugh, all dimples, and I'm sure he knows how much I enjoy it.

"I do enjoy it too, and I know it does me good. I have it for breakfast and supper too, and he tries to say, 'How well mother looks on Rowntree's!'"

A Cup of Rowntree's Cocoa

makes a biscuit into a meal

	£	s.	d.
at Canon Wilson's (£9 15s. 4d.); Collected by Mrs. Tree: Mayor and Mayoress of Worcester (£2 2s.), Mrs. Harrington (£2), Miss Curtis (£1), Miss Bird (10s.), Miss Lewis (10s.), Rev. and Mrs. Tupper (10s.), Miss Janet Tree (10s.), Miss Mence (5s.), Rev. and Mrs. Sharrock (5s.), Mrs. Tree (5s.), Mrs. Fred Webb (5s.), Mrs. Frank Webb (5s.), Sums under 5s. (17s. 2d.)—(£9 4s. 2d.); Mrs. Wilson (£2), Miss Downing (£1), Mrs. Reddie (£1), Miss Binyon (10s.), Mrs. Carlton Rea (10s.), Major Reddie (10s.), Collected by Mrs. Rea (6s. 6d.), Collected by Mrs. Tooth (4s.)—(£6 0s. 6d.)	25	0	0
Miss Ward	1	0	0
*Employees Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., per Mrs. Robertson	5	2	7
*Clerks in the Claims and Record Office, Kew, per Miss Janet Smith, to continue "The Claims and Record Office, Kew," bed, Villers-Cotteret...	7	5	0
"In Memory of Dr. Marian Wilson," Royaumont	3	3	0
*C. S. Grace, Esq.	5	0	0
*Result of National S.W.H. Flag Day in Banffshire, for "Banffshire League of Honour" beds, I. and II. (American Unit), per Mrs. Kynoch, Organising Sec. of the Banffshire League of Honour, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treas. Flag Day Committee	100	0	0
*Per Miss Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Additional to collection at meeting at Leeds ...	1	10	0
*B.W.T.A., Edinburgh, per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., to continue Motor Ambulance, Royaumont	25	0	0
*A. Scobie, Esq., Rangoon: Collection for June	2	0	0
	£251,369	2	8

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Hereford" (two beds) (American Unit, further 6 months each)	West Midland Fed., per Mrs. Dymond, Hon. Treas.
"Canaan Park College" (two beds) (Royaumont, further 6 months each)	Pupils of Canaan Park College, per Miss A. Dick.
"January Bairns' Birthday" (Royaumont, further)	Collected by Miss Lucy Soutar and Miss Frances Jean Simpson.
"Worcester" (Corsica, further six months)	Worcester W.S.S., per Miss Lily Williams, Hon. Treas.
"Banffshire League of Honour" beds (I. and II.) (American Unit, further 1 year each)	Result of National S.W.H. Flag Day in Banffshire, per Miss Carphin, Hon. Treas. Flag Day Committee.

Reviews.

The Dwelling Place of Light. By Winston Churchill. (Macmillan & Co. 6s. net.)

It is a long while since the novel broke away from the old traditional form in which the interest centred entirely in the delineation of character and the unfolding of the plot. We are familiar now with the type in which an abstract idea may be the mainspring of the story, and human beings are significant mainly as illustrating the workings of natural forces.

It is not easy to say to which type Mr. Winston Churchill's latest book belongs. At first it is dominated by the character of Janet Bumpus, a girl stenographer in the offices of a great mill, who draws from her New England ancestry such a fund of resolution and strong character that neither her monotonous work nor the drearyness of her home life with parents broken and embittered by poverty and misfortune, and a sister who has absorbed all that is most unwholesome in the environment in which she has grown up can quench her independence or deaden her desire to find for herself the means to a fuller and finer life. It is her relations with her employer, the manager of the mill, that bring about her individual tragedy, but at that point it merges in the greater tragedy involved in the relations between capital and labour in industry.

The doctrine of syndicalism and the issues raised when it is displayed in action in a great strike are the dominating interests of the story from that point until near its close, when Janet emerges from the whirlpool into a little backwater of peace and sympathy made for her by the devotion of friends who have recognised her fine qualities and determined to develop them.

One could wish that this last part of the book, which seems to contain the key to the tale, were more convincing. The mill workers, managers, and strike leaders of the earlier chapters were alive and real, and by contrast to them the little coterie of cultured and benevolent people among whom Janet spends the short remainder of her days appear rather shadowy. Her death, too, is not convincing. The Janet of earlier days had too much vitality and toughness of spirit to let herself drift out of life so easily.

The Camp School. By Margaret Macmillan. (Allen and Unwin, 3s. 6d.)

Miss Macmillan gives a very interesting record of her series of experiments in attempting, by means of camp schools, to remove the disabilities that make even the best teaching of little avail for children in poor circumstances. Her account would be more valuable to the general reader if it had been put together a little more methodically, and a clearer explanation had been given of the principles that underlie the scheme; but this aspect is probably accounted for by the fact that the book was written in an informal way for elementary teachers in Bradford, who already had some knowledge of Miss Macmillan's work. But all who are interested in developing the full powers of the nation, mental and physical, will find the book well worth reading. Her experiment opens up all sorts of possibilities, though it does not seem as if schemes on similar lines could accomplish any very great and lasting result unless accompanied by a thorough reform of our housing system.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

DECEMBER 4.

East St. Pancras—Women's Liberal and Labour Association at 28, High Street, Camden Town—Speaker: Miss Phyllis Anderson 3.15 p.m.

DECEMBER 7.

North Kensington—Members' Meeting at 34, Ladbroke Square (by kind permission of Mrs. Stephens Tallents)—Chair: Mrs. Squire Sprigge—Speaker: Miss Helen Ward—Subjects: "Women's Service"; "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S." 3 p.m.

DECEMBER 12.

Balham—Annual Meeting at the Gymnasium, 318, Balham High Road—Chair: Mrs. Barnard—Speaker: Miss Rosamond Smith—Subject: "Women in Industry and the Future of the N.U.W.S.S." 3 p.m.

Waterloo—Wesleyan Chapel, Waterloo Road, S.E.—Speaker: Miss Helen Ward—Subject: "How Women can use the Vote to help the Nation" 3 p.m.

DECEMBER 14.

London—Annual Meeting—Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 4.30 p.m.

Executive Committee "At Home" to meet Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Fawcett 5.30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 30.

Birmingham—Priory Rooms—"The Future of Women Teachers"—Miss Phipps, Miss McCrae—Chair, Miss Bowler 5.30 p.m.

Reading—Annual Meeting, 37, Kendrick Road, (by kind invitation of Miss Ashcroft)—Speaker: Mrs. Stocks, on the Future of the N.U.W.S.S.—Chair: Councillor E. M. Sutton 3 p.m.

Winchester—Banqueting Hall, Guildhall—Public Meeting for men and women—Mrs. Hudson Lyall (Lecturer for Food Control and War Savings Department) will speak on "Women as Citizens, their Powers and Responsibilities."—Chairman: Councillor Hutchings 8 p.m.

DECEMBER 3.

Guildford—Meeting at 1a, Mount Street, for members and friends—Subject: "Town Management"—Speaker: The Town Clerk 8 p.m.

Tunbridge Wells—Working Party at Hilligarth, Powder Mill Lane 2.30 p.m.

DECEMBER 4.

Cambridge—Members Meeting, 20, Green Street—Speaker: Miss G. Jebb, Lecturer in Economics, Newnham College—Subject: "Careers for Educated Women"—Chair: Mrs. Heitland.

DECEMBER 5.

Ascot—Fourth Annual Sale, at South Ascot Parish Hall—H.R.H. Princess Alice will graciously open the Sale. The music will be under the direction of H. H. Margaret Ranee of Sarawak, and Miss Fay Davis will recite. By special request a stall will be allotted to Countess Roberts, for the Sale of Work done by wounded soldiers. Proceeds for Red Cross. All other profits are for support of three Ascot beds, Scottish Women's Hospitals, N.U.W.S.S. Any help in money or in kind gladly welcomed by Miss V. Hanbury, Holmwood Lodge, Ascot 2.30 p.m.

Tunbridge Wells—Annual Meeting—"The Wilderness," Pembury Road—Hostess: Mrs. Le Lacheur—Speaker: Miss F. de G. Merrifield, on "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S." 3 p.m.

Bristol—Working Party—40, Park Street 3—5 p.m.

DECEMBER 6.

Bristol—Meeting at St. Welburgh's Vicarage—Speaker: Miss W. C. H. Cross 8 p.m.

WOMEN'S CITIZEN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Islington Branch of the London Society asks its members to note that three Women's Municipal Party Citizen Associations have been formed in the Borough: one in East Islington meets at St. Barnabas Hall, Jackson Road—near Holloway Tube Station—on 2nd Tuesdays at 3 p.m. (Secretary, Mrs. Lucas, 43, Hanley Road, N. 4), one in South, at Brittania Row Mission Hall, Essex Road, on 2nd Wednesdays, at 3 p.m. (Secretary, Mrs. Vernon, 26, Prince George Road, Stoke Newington, N. 16); and the third, which has only just begun, and has no secretary as yet, met on Tuesday, 27th, for the first time.

Secretaries of our Societies may be glad to know that the War Savings Committee is prepared to send speakers to meetings.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

LONDON UNITS.

DECEMBER 5.

Chelsea—Whitelands College—Speaker: Miss May Curwen 8.15 p.m.

DECEMBER 12.

South Kensington—24, The Grove, Boltons—Speakers: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Curwen—Chair: Dr. Coates 3 p.m.

Coming Events.

The Women Clerks and Secretaries are holding a Rally and Christmas Fair on December 1st, at the Central Hall, Westminster. It will be opened by the Public Trustee, at 2.30, and will be open until nine.

The Pioneer Players will open their seventh season on Sunday, December 9th, with three short plays: "Insurrection," by W. F. Casey, "Kawana," a "play for marionettes," by a young Japanese poet, T. Khori, who will himself speak the prologue, and "The Inca of Perusalem," an almost historical comedietta by a "Fellow of the Royal Literary Society"—which pseudonym has been adopted temporarily by a very well-known dramatist.

Among other plays which the Society will produce during the season 1917-1918 will be "The Undivine Comedy," by the great Polish writer, Krasinski; the first Polish drama which has ever been performed in England; and "The Girl and the Puppet," by Pierre Louys. The Pioneers are also making arrangements for the production of a new English comedy.

Miss Ellen Terry has been re-elected President, and Lady Maud Warrender is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Further particulars of the season and forms of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

An exhibition of Serbo-Croat art, arranged by the Serbian Relief Fund and the Serbian Red Cross, will be held at the Grafton Galleries, from December 1st to 22nd, from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.; season ticket (including admission to all concerts and lectures), £1 2s. 6d. (including tax).

The following lectures will be given during the first week:—

Saturday, December 1st, at 3.30 p.m.—"Serbia's Achievement in the War," by R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt., Hon. Secretary, Serbian Relief Fund. Chairman: His Excellency the Serbian Minister.

Monday, December 3rd, at 3 p.m.—"The Future of the Southern Slavs," by A. H. E. Taylor. Chairman: A. F. Whyte, M.P.

Tuesday, December 4th, at 3 p.m.—"Ivan Meshtrovitch's Place in Art," by Bogdan Popovitch, Professor of Literature at Belgrade University. Chairman: John Lavery, R.S.A.

Wednesday, December 5th, at 3 p.m.—"Jugoslav Literature," by Pavle Popovitch, Professor at Belgrade University, Lecturer at King's Coll., University of London. Chairman: Professor I. Gollancz.

Thursday, December 6th, at 3 p.m.—"Serbia: Her *Rôle* in History and Culture," by G. de Wesselitsky. Chairman: Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P.

Friday, December 7th, at 3 p.m.—"The Churches and Architecture of Serbia" (with slides), by Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., R.A. Chairman: Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie.

The following week's lectures will be announced in our next issue.

The remaining conference arranged by the Fabian Research Department will be held at the Fabian Hall, 25, Tothill Street, at 6 p.m., on December 5th. Subject: "The Relation of the Whitley Report to State and Municipal Services."

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Per Inch (wide col.)	1	0	0	One-Eighth p.	1	2	6
Narrow column:—				Per Inch (wide col.)	0	9	0
Per Column	3	7	6	,, (narrow col.)	0	6	0
,, Inch -		6	6				

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30	2	3	6	3	12	0
40	3	0	8	6	16	0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASSOCIATION OF ADVERTISING WOMEN will hold their next meeting on December 10th, at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, at 8 p.m. Miss A. E. F. Horniman on "Some Recollections of my Theatrical Life."—Full particulars of membership from the Secretary, A.A.W., 19, Buckingham-st., Strand, W.C.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION
400, Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
COME TO THE
"OLD COCKNEY FAIR,"
Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road,
DECEMBER 14th & 15th, 2.30—11 p.m.
Stalls for fruit, vegetables, flowers, toys, curios, jewellery, garments (new and second-hand), books (new and old), fancy goods, grocery, tobacco, pottery, hats, bran pie, &c.
ENTERTAINMENTS.
Children's Play "Paddly Pools," by Miles Malleson, and Operetta "Cock Robin," each day.
CONCERT—Saturday, 8 p.m. Russian Dances, Mlle. Katya; Violinist, Edward Soermus. Songs by Mr. Grishin and Miss Irene Bouvier. Glees by London College of Choristers.
Exhibition of Old London pictures, china, &c.
Cockney games and delicacies.
Admission—Two days tickets, 1s., including tax: one day ticket, 8d.; evening ticket, 5d.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE will hold a meeting on Tuesday, December 4th, at 3 p.m., in the Parish Room, Brompton Church (close to Brompton Road Tube Station). Speaker: Mrs. Pertwee. Subject: "In the Evacuated Territories of the French War Zone, Recent Personal Experiences." Chair: Prebendary A. L. Gough, M.A., F.R.S.L. Admission Free.

POSITIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED, GENERAL SECRETARY (woman) for National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.—Applications to be addressed to Hon. Secretary, 14, Great Smith-st., stating qualifications and salary.

TWO GENTLEWOMEN, young, required, one as groom; ride, milk, care poultry; good help given; other as assistant to principal small school; domestic economy; own bedrooms in house. Friends might suit.—Apply, with full particulars stating salary, Mrs. Dempster, Hambledon, Hants.

WANTED.—LADIES AS REPRESENTATIVES to a well-known old-established Insurance Company. An entirely new opening for women workers; whole or part time. Excellent prospects.—For particulars apply Miss Rochford, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office, 14, Great Smith-st.

SCHOOLS

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

[Continued on page 420

N.U.W.S.S.
THE 1917 FRANCHISE FUND.
I enclose Donation of £ : s. d.
Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)
Address _____
All Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria," and made payable to: The Hon. Treasurer, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Continued from page 419)

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FRENCH taught as in France, by lady with many years' experience in Paris. Classes arranged to suit students.—Write for full particulars to Mme. Bolton, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office.

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GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Essentially practical training. Vegetable, fruit and flower culture. Healthy outdoor life. Individual consideration. Long or short courses; from 60 gns. per annum. Gardening year begins September 21st.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

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"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 8049.

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BLOUSES AND LINGERIE, Newest Styles, to suit all figures in stock, and to measure at moderate prices. Ladies' shirts a speciality.—M. Clack, 16-17, Burlington Arcade, London, W. 1.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

PERFECT FITTING Corsets made to order from 15s. 6d. Also accurately copied to customers' own patterns.—Emilie, 17, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, W.

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NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.
Adequate support WITHOUT bones.
Made in two qualities to customers' own measurements.
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